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LUBBOCK TAKES FIRST PRIZE AT DALLAS

THREE FIRST PRIZES TAKEN BY PANHANDLE AND PLAINS COUNTIES LUBBOCK, POTTER AND CROSBY

Winning Counties Stuck Close to the Score Card Rules and By Having a Fine Lot of Products to Fill the Bill With, They Were Easy Winners—It was an Eye-Opener to the People About the Panhandle and Plains Country.

West Texas is taking her proper place in the minds of the people of the State.

Lubbock county having won first place at the State Fair at Dallas, with Potter and Crosby taking second and third, respectively, brings the Panhandle counties before the public eye in a brighter light than know heretofore, and Lubbock county people have right to feel proud of this achievement. The county which has as its site the "Hub of the Plains" is now the center of attraction in agricultural circles wherever the Dallas Fair is known.

The exactness with which the Lubbock county booth was prepared for shipment to Dallas was taken as a keen indication that something was going to be done at the fair this year, and the announcement that Lubbock had taken first place as champion agriculturalists of the State was not a surprise to the many enthusiasts here who had taken much interest in the arrangement of the booth.

An Avalanche reporter interviewed County Agent J. W. Jennings at the courthouse where the booth was being prepared just a few hours before his departure for the fair, and with a confident air he assured us that the score card had been thoroughly filled, and that it was his opinion that Lubbock county would be recognized.

Lubbock county having won first place at the fair is nothing more or less than the results of the age old fact that "the fittest shall survive." As the Hub of the Plains, Lubbock county is geographically located in the very center of the greatest agricultural section anywhere. The climate is just right for the maturity of all crops known to the State of Texas, and the soil is ideal. Everything that grows in the Lone Star State at a profit can be grown at a profit in Lubbock county, and it is altogether appropriate and fitting that Lubbock county be recognized at the State Fair as the champion county in the State in agricultural achievements.

The development of Lubbock county has been steady, continuous and sure. The pioneer was soon made to realize the superiority of the soil of this section, and at once busied himself developing it. He worked hard, and though his methods might now be looked upon as awkward, he worked with the same optimistic spirit which predominates here today, and to his work much of the success this section has enjoyed at the Dallas Fair may be attributed, and in the glory and glamour of triumph he is not his efforts forgotten, but let's look upon the achievement as a matter of time—as time only was necessary for Lubbock and the Plains to take their deserved places in the agricultural life of Texas.

With a keener appreciation of what has been accomplished, and renewed hopes for even greater achievements in the future, Lubbock county citizens are working to the end that the full worth of this section might soon be realized.

In reporting the result of the judging of agricultural booths at the fair, the Dallas News has the following report to make:

Three counties from above the caprock in the Panhandle-Plains country are reigning monarchs in agriculture for 1922 in so far as it is able to determine kings in the agricultural department of the State Fair of Texas. It was a sweeping triumph for West Texas when the list of winners was given out to The News, exclusively, late Monday evening by the judges. Nine West Texas counties and most of them belonging to the Panhandle-Plains group, held undisputed sway at the top of the list before Hill County broke into the winning.

The \$350 first prize goes to Lubbock county with a score of 833 1-2 out of a possible 1,000. Potter was awarded the \$300 second prize with a score of 803 and Crosby dropped below the 800 mark to win third prize, amounting to \$250, with a mark of 787 1-2. Wilbarger county led the group of seven \$200 prize-winning counties with a score of 776 1-2. The other six and their scores were: Childress, 775; Hale 715 1-2; Randall 710 1-2; Collinsworth 685 1-2; Floyd 683; Hill 673 1-2.

The winners of \$150 prizes were: Ellis, 666; Baylor, 660 1-2; Lamb, 657; Hemphill, 656; Brown, 647; Harrison, 635; Johnson 607 1-2; Collin, 560; Dawson 436; Terry 390; Jones 375.

Prizes were provided for thirty winners, but there were no claimants for the \$100 prizes. Twenty-two counties were represented, but El Paso county, because it made no effort to comply with the score card, was not in the competition.

Misinterpret Rules

Failure of a good many of the counties to comply with the accepted interpretation of the score card caused some of the counties to lose heavily in the scoring. It was said there was a general misunderstanding

about the provision requiring the showing of five kinds of fruits and the same five kinds of fruits preserved. Only about three counties complied. The remainder showed five kinds of preserved fruits in jars without regard to those they had shown as raw varieties.

Dawson county, with a magnificent showing of grain sorghums, lost all the points possible in that division, amounting to 250, for failure to make the showing that was required.

Simplification of the rules has been under way for several years and some of the uncertainties will be cleared up when the exhibitors meet late in the week. Rules are made by the exhibitors in conference and then passed on to the Fair Association officials for approval and acceptance.

To Collect West Exhibit
Last year's winners were noticeably absent from the top of the list this year. Hunt county, first winner last year, was not represented this year. Haskell county, third place winner last year, dropped out, and Ellis county, second place winner last year, was reduced to eleventh place.

R. M. Whittaker, who had charge of the Haskell county exhibit last year, is attending the show this year as exhibit manager for the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and is collecting a choice representative exhibit for West Texas that will be shown at the Houston Fair, the Cotton Palace at Waco, and the Louisiana State Fair at Shreveport.

West Texas county exhibitors were in conference yesterday morning and accepted an invitation of R. B. Ellifritz, manager of the Adolphus Hotel, to attend a banquet for the exhibitors and the executive officers of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce next Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock. Homer D. Wade, assistant general manager of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, was in conference with the exhibitors and will remain here during the week.

Lamb County Shows All
Lamb County was thirteenth in the list of prize winners, but it is offering a tasteful, generally all-around excellent exhibit of agricultural productivity. Instead of relying solely upon cotton or wheat in one class and corn or grain sorghums in the other main division Lamb County elected to show all four products on an equal basis. They entered an excellent class of corn and an even more excellent grade of milo maize and kafir corn. Wheat production in Lamb county was below a normal year's average, it was said, but the wheat harvested tested out sixty-two pounds to the bushel. Lamb county showed a forty-five pound rattlesnake watermelon and was the single county to exhibit the striped melon.

Along with its cotton display Lamb county is showing off the main exhibit a big boll cotton plant bearing 130 bolls of cotton. The exhibit is in charge of Paul Bohner and Gus Shaw and is one of the outstanding exhibits of the fair for striking designing with two cotton lambs in the back wall of the exhibit against a field of yellow with milo maize heads used for a border design.

The Lamb County exhibit includes an array of vegetables produced on irrigated lands from the Plains country's famous shallow water wells and along with the carefully natured vegetables is a splendid showing of dry land alfalfa. Lamb county is common with its neighbors and a considerable portion of Texas made its crop against the depressing influence of dry weather.

Potter Has No Cotton
Potter county performed an unusual feat when it landed next to the top of the list without showing a lock of cotton in the whole exhibit. It is perhaps the first time that a county from among the first three achieved the high distinction with-

Junior Chamber of Commerce Given Ninety Days In Which to Establish Mail Delivery In Lubbock by Uncle Sam; Action Is Taken

"Old Sam says it's up to us," was the way one of the boys put it at the Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting Thursday morning which meant that if Lubbock would build the sidewalks, the U. S. Postal authorities would establish free mail delivery for Lubbock and that within the next 90 days. More than that. The Inspector agreed to go over the situation by Postmaster Deering, carefully upon the population, secured details as to concrete sidewalks already in from the survey made by the Junior Chamber of Commerce last year, of the street crossings from the Postoffice, designating a section of the city that comes under the postal ruling as to thickness of population, etc.

This proposed section of Lubbock is now being checked over to find just how many sidewalks must be built, and where, how many street crossings must be put in and other detailed information necessary for the completion of our part of the task.

Percy Spencer, our honorable mayor, stated before the Junior Board Thursday morning that the city, according to preliminary figures, would have to put in 84 street crossings and 40 alley crossings—provided of course that the property owners would put in the sidewalks. A street or alley crossing is worthless unless tied up by sidewalks, consequently the city will put in the crossings only after the sidewalks have been contracted for on the blocks connected by the crossing.

"Free Mail Delivery in 90 Days"
That is the slogan adopted by the Junior Chamber of Commerce for the next three months work and you know the reputation that organization has built up for putting things over—or through. Playview has a free mail delivery. Sweetwater has a free mail delivery—a dozen, a hundred other towns in Texas smaller than Lubbock, with less development, less progressiveness, less prosperity than Lubbock already enjoy free mail delivery and have been enjoying it for years.

But we have been growing so rapidly, have flung our boundaries out over such a vast territory, have so many vacant lots and non-res-

ident property owners that we have fewer connected sidewalks than any other town of our size and commercial importance in the United States. The inspector stated that he had never been called upon to inspect a city of the size, importance and promise of Lubbock that had so few sidewalks and such a disconnected system of the few sidewalks that already exist in the city.

Of course sidewalks do not necessarily make a town—but any town that amounts to much must build sidewalks. And that is what Lubbock must do within the next ninety days. Eighty-four street crossings will call for more than 100 blocks of sidewalks. Of course there are patches and strips and pieces of sidewalks in front of individual houses and lots over town—but it is a pretty safe bet that it will take several miles of sidewalks to get us into right shape for the free mail privileges.

Lubbock has more miles of sidewalks than many other towns of same population, but we are so scattered that this mileage does not become effective with the many gaps that are left by undeveloped properties.

In Tuesday's paper a list will be published of all the property owners within the free mail territory without sidewalks. In each week thereafter there will be various lists and information as to how the problem is being met. Just who is building sidewalks, where and how that helps to connect up the designated routes and such other information so we can know just who is helping us to put over the sidewalk and free mail delivery matter and who is laying down on the job.

Although there is a law that will permit the city to build sidewalks wherever needed and assess the cost against the property—it is not believed that such action will be necessary in Lubbock. We believe that we have a different class of folks to deal with.

Complete details will be given next week as to the territory covered, sidewalks needed, cost, etc.—but in the meantime you had better start to figuring—for its "90 days or bust."

Gaines County Murder Trial Is Continued By State

Seminole, Oct. 12.—The October term of District Court convened here Monday of this week, with all members of same present.

Judge Spencer empaneled the grand jury Monday morning, and after holding through to Wednesday afternoon, returned one bill of indictment, that being T. A. Cartwright, indicted for murder in connection with the killing of C. H. Smith at Seagraves, a few weeks ago.

On account of some of the State's most important witnesses being unable to attend court this session, this case was continued until next term of court, which convenes in April, 1923. Cartwright was released on making \$7,500 bond.

The bond for \$500 given by B. Gowan, charged with the illegal transportation and possession of intoxicating liquors was forfeited, as he failed to appear. The disposition of the automobile in which Gowan was transporting the above mentioned load of booze, was also put off, owing to the illness of the attorney representing the supposed owners of the car.

The trial of one or two non-jury cases was disposed of, which constituted the business handled at this term of court.

POST COMES BACK AND BEATS RALLS, 6 TO 0

Post, Texas, Sept. 9.—After suffering a defeat at Ralls early in the season, Post High School showed the result of hard work and good coaching and defeated Ralls at Garza county fair Friday, by a score of 6 to 0.

Both teams have a strong defense and depended on straight football for gains. About 2,000 Garza county fair visitors witnessed the game.

ROWAN AND LUNA CASE MUST STAND, COURT SAYS

Washington, Oct. 9.—The conviction of Albert Rowan and Ben Luna, who with others were indicted in connection with a postoffice mail robbery at Dallas, will stand, the Supreme Court refusing today to review the case.

Rowan and Luna asked review of the case for the purpose of determining whether the indictment was in proper form.

Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Jordan, and Mrs. A. P. Dugan of Littlefield, were here Tuesday shopping.

Panhandle Family Disappeared Mysteriously—Not Located

Foul play is believed responsible for the disappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Slay and little girl, formerly of Groom.

They left Wellington in a five passenger Maxwell car September 21 for the Mayo Brothers Hospital, Rochester, Minn. Mrs. Slay wrote her mother, Mrs. Thomas J. Davis of Groom, September 21 from Sharnock and said the next stop would be Canadian.

Nothing was heard from them after the letter of September 21, and several days a telegram was sent to Mayo Brothers inquiring about them. They had not reached Rochester and no trace of them could be found at Canadian, nor in Oklahoma where they were supposed to visit relatives after leaving Canadian.

A large searching party from Groom went over the route as far as Canadian to look for traces of the three people. Groom people telephoned the Daily News, last night asking the paper to aid in the search for the family and giving publicity to the fact of their disappearance.

W. J. Slay, father of the missing man, and Thomas J. Davis, father of the missing woman, both live at Groom. Frank J. Slay has a wheat crop in at Groom and was working for an uncle in Wellington before he left for Rochester.

Slay is 30 years old, 5 feet, 8 in. tall, weighs 140 pounds, and has dark hair and blue eyes. His child is 8 years old and weighs 40 pounds. Groom is greatly stirred up over the mysterious disappearance of the family, and it is believed that a large percent of the countryside will turn out to aid in the search.

WHITEWRIGHT MAN HERE TO IMPROVE FARM

Roy Herd of Whitewright, arrived in Lubbock the first of the week, and immediately started preparations to make improvements on his newly acquired property north of the city.

Mr. Herd is one of the substantial citizens of the Whitewright section, and we are glad to welcome him to the South Plains country.

E. C. Cundiff, of Littlefield, was here Wednesday enroute to Amarillo on business. Mr. Cundiff is one of the best boosters of the Littlefield section, and we are always glad to have him come to Lubbock.

Eye-openers are eye-closers.

MANY VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS BEING MADE AT LOCAL STATION

CROPS THAT WERE MADE THIS YEAR WITH LITTLE RAIN—FALL PROVE ADVANTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL FARMING

WEEDS GREATEST DETRIMENT TO PLANTS

Value of Agricultural Station to Lubbock Is Easily Recognized As One Reviews Work That Is Being Done There—Farmers Should Profit by These Experiments.

The possibilities of agricultural achievements in Lubbock county are very readily shown at the Agricultural Experiment Station farm at this harvest season.

Mr. R. E. Karper, who has charge of the farm, has this year made some of the most important tests as regards plant life on the plains that have been made in some time, and while the writer admits a great deal of density on our part hindering our complete understanding of a good many of the specimens as explained by him, we were at once able to see that some wonderful developments have been made which will go far in advancing the cause of the farmer of the plains.

The most alarming thing we learned while on a tour of the place, however, doesn't pertain to plant life one bit, but to community life—that is that a small per cent of our farmers are taking direct advantage of the experiments made there. This in indeed a source of great loss to them, and while Mr. Karper is confident that they will finally get advantage of what is being done by getting seed for planting purposes from the farmers who do take advantage of the planting seed furnished there, that in a round-about way every farmer in the county is profiting by the things that are being done at the farm.

It is interesting indeed to go about over the place and learn of the way the various crops have been cultivated.

It is noticeable that cultivation is necessary indeed, and that the kind of cultivation is not such a great factor, but the amount of work that is done on each tract has more to do with the yield than anything else. Very drastic changes in the appearance of two crops of cotton prove that weeds are the greatest hindrances to plant life on the plains, especially cotton, as two adjoining tracts of seven rows each which were not cultivated at all after planting, other than the use of the hoe in one keeping down all weeds, while the weeds in the other were left to grow, prove that without any cultivation whatever other than chopping down the weeds the crops will grow to some extent, while without the weeds being killed, the field plants are unable to stand the drought season with the weeds absorbing all the moisture from the ground.

It is unnecessary of course to explain to a farmer that weeds are detrimental to the growth of his crop, but it is necessary to prove to what extent the weeds are detrimental. The writer is of the opinion that any farmer who sees the result of that one test alone will be a hundred fold repaid for the effort of getting to and from the experiment station. This and the other tests bring a great deal of light to the farming industry which has not been realized heretofore on the plains.

Just recently the writer passed a cotton crop in which tumble weeds had been allowed to grow so rank that it was impossible to see the cotton further than one-fourth of the distance across the field, and inasmuch as that crop was not in Lubbock county and we do not know of any of such show farmers credit for using better business judgment, but want to emphasize the fact that we are of the opinion that should have that farmer know the exact amount of damage those weeds were doing on his farm he would have spent a great deal of time and effort riding his field of them. A trip to the experiment station at most any time the next six weeks would have proven to him conclusively the power of weeds to kill his crop.

Another test which would make anyone take notice is the contrast between broadcast alfalfa and an adjoining tract which is planted in rows. From the broadcast tract two cuttings were made, after which no further growth was made, while that which was planted in rows and was cut at each time the broadcast tract was, is growing very well in spite of dry weather, and will prove to anyone the advantage of the new way of planting.

The most interesting section of the experiment station in our notion are those tracts devoted to experiments in grain sorghum developments, at which Mr. Karper has spent a great deal of time and study, and the splendid specimens developed speak well for his knowledge of the work.

It is distressing to know that there are scores of food about over Lubbock county, very few however,

on which the farmer will not realize sufficient returns to pay the cost of production, while some of the finest crops to be grown at any time on any land may be seen on the experiment farm, living examples of the value of farm knowledge applied to the farming industry.

Of course it is generally known that an experiment station is a thing to be looked upon as a matter of educational work, and that anywhere else, the ones in charge of the farm would not be so successful in making such splendid crops, but why this erroneous general opinion?

Mr. Karper has one hundred and sixty acres of plains land in cultivation on his place. There are dozens of other one hundred and sixty acre farms all over the plains on which as much and in some instances more rainfall was received, but we bet a Villa jitney that the farmers who are beating that farm for production are few, however we are grateful to Mr. Karper for the information that there are some farms in the county on which just as fine field crops as were ever raised are growing.

Mr. Karper's success in operating the experiment station is nothing more nor less than a matter of education, and we are sure there is not a farmer in Lubbock county but who could receive a great deal of valuable information by spending a few hours a month watching developments on that farm.

Of course it is the ambition of every farmer to excel in crop production, and there are a good many of them in Lubbock county who have accomplished a great deal, but at the same time there are a few who have not received the full advantage of the genuineness of the soil which they work, and we believe that such farmers are doing themselves an injustice if they fail to take advantage of what can be learned in a few minutes spent at the experiment station.

Far be it from us to accuse any plains farmer of being unwilling to expend enough effort on his farm to make a good crop. That is not at all the case. The only weakness that is shown in agricultural circles on the plains is the ambition of too many of our farmers to cultivate entirely too much land, making it impossible to give the soil sufficient attention to receive the maximum production on all crops planted, and the sooner this fact is realized the better for all concerned. Less acreage would enable the farmer to handle each acre with more efficiency, and therefore realize more returns for the work put on that acre.

While the plains country is the greatest agricultural section anywhere, the full advantages of its genuineness will not be realized until each and every acre put into cultivation is so thoroughly worked that every ounce of valuable soil substance is utilized.

To criticize the farmers who have helped to develop this great country is no intention whatever of the writer, but having gotten first hand information from one of the best agriculturists in the entire state, as well as from others who are acquainted with the conditions of plains farmers, we feel that our readers would appreciate having it passed on to them.

A farm expert may be just as helpful in solving the problems of your farm work, as a banker would be in solving your financial problems, and with Mr. Karper's knowledge of the art of agriculture at the service of the people of the South Plains, they should take advantage of the opportunity to get his ideas on farm problems.

Though he was very busy when the writer called on him Tuesday, we found that he had ample time to show us over the farm and give us the information desired.

Mr. Karper is one of the most courteous gentlemen we have ever had the opportunity to meet, and we assure our readers that his closest consideration is being given the problems of the agriculturists of today, and anyone acquainted with him will readily realize that we are right in assuring them that their every question as regards the work that is being done on the farms will be given due consideration.

People from all over the South Plains country make regular trips to the farm, and learn many valuable things regarding their work, and after a close consideration of what is being done there the writer is of the opinion that Mr. Karper heads one of the most substantial

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